

QUEEN'S COLLEGE JOURNAL.

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VOL. II., No. I.

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OLD SERIES,
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ALMA MATER SOCIETY.

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Secretary-Treasurer, - H. M. MOWAT, '81.

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ONCE more we students are gathered together at classes in old Queen's, and once more, therefore, our JOURNAL rouses itself from its summer sleep to aid in dissipating the sleep of its patrons by reminding them of our fun, our fears, our fights and our frolics. But though our JOURNAL itself is now, we are glad to say, becoming an old friend, we desire to remind our readers that each session's editorial staff differs from that of the preceding session, and consequently, those now addressing them are new hands who make their bow and hope for a pleasant session's acquaintance.

ONE of the principal signs of life in any young organism being growth, we call attention to the fact that the JOURNAL shows signs of an active living principle by continuing this session a steady enlargement of its boundaries. This necessarily involves greater work, and our readers may perhaps be wondering if the "active living principle" will show itself in other ways besides that of quantity; we hope it will, and ask the assistance of our fellow students towards such a consummation. We also

ask the students for their help in getting an increased number of subscribers, for of course an increase in size involves an increase in expenditure. All of them must have friends interested in their welfare, and we suggest the JOURNAL as the best means of conveying to these friends an idea of the ins and outs of Life at Queen's.

BEFORE the interest in Athletic sports has vanished entirely would it not be well to organize an active and living Athletic Club, one not merely in name but in reality. And if this be done let it be a club comprising students from both Arts and Medical Colleges. When the large number of students now in attendance be taken into consideration, it is impossible to doubt the success of such a club; and the training and benefit resulting therefrom would not only greatly add to the success of the annual games, and have a beneficial effect on the students on the football field, but would also supply regular and easy means of physical recreation to many of those who otherwise would not take any, and thus render them no longer capable at the close of the session of respectably filling the situation of "walking skeleton" in a travelling museum.

IT must be gratifying to many of the students to learn the new method now coming into vogue among many of the Colleges to estimate their comparative standing. Instead of as formerly ranking them by the number of students who pass the examinations, the number now asked for is that of the plucked ones, and that College which shows the greatest superiority

in this respect is supposed to take the highest standing. We hope an effort will be made to disabuse the minds of the examiners of this idea, or we fear that considering the efforts that are made to improve Queen's in every other respect, they may make an effort to improve it in this respect also, thus causing in the spring a great "slaughtering of the innocents." Lest they do so we would like to call to the minds of those who advance these statistics as standards, that wholesale plucking shows a certain lack in the preparation given to the student, as well as a want of study in him. In our minds, the matriculation is the only examination where this could be taken as a test.

IN another place we have referred to the prizes offered for literary articles contributed to the JOURNAL. But apart from this we would request all students, who have any items of news, which they might think of interest to students generally, to give them prominence in our columns. Any letters also will receive a prominent place, and contributed articles in prose or poetry will be thankfully accepted. In all cases of course the name of the writer must accompany the articles, though not necessarily for publication. One reason why we so prominently ask for specimens of student composition thus early is to enable us to make an intelligent choice when electing the Board of editors for next session. Too often the choice has to be made almost entirely by guess which any one will admit is hardly the correct mode of procedure.

IT is to be hoped that the citizens of Kingston will not allow to pass unheeded the suggestion made by Principal Grant on the evening of University Day. With the material such as is offered by a city like Kingston boasting of Colleges on three or four great branches of learning, and each

with an efficient staff of Professors, there can be no doubt of the quality and attractiveness of a series of lectures on popular literary and scientific subjects, such as is proposed to be given. It is also proposed to have some lectures given by outside eminent graduates and other Canadians. Besides the apparent advantages recommending the idea to all desirous of information on subjects of general interest, it must also be remembered that if the proposed series prove successful this year the authorities may feel in future sessions that they are warranted in going to the greater expense of engaging lecturers of continental reputation.

We think it is only necessary that those who are able to take advantage of the proposed lectures, should correctly understand the value of the benefits to be derived therefrom, and no doubt can be entertained of their success.

WE desire to again call the attention of the students in arts, medicine and divinity, in fact all registered students, to the paragraph in the Calendar announcing two prizes for the best literary articles written for the JOURNAL of 1879-80. The articles are to be in the hands of the managing editor not later than December 1, 1879. We will be happy to give fuller information if it be required to any inquiring aspirant. In the mean time we cannot help repeating a warning given by one of our contemporaries, viz.: That if any Freshman gives us any such article as one on "The Homeric Controversy treated from a philological basis," we shall be compelled sadly but firmly to decline it, we will even refuse to read it. There is only one other subject that we can at present recall as being of special abhorrence, and we can only explain our antipathy by saying that we have read three prize essays having it for a subject; it is "The difference between Ancient and

Modern Civilization," and we have an earnest longing not to read anything more on that subject, until we can obtain it from the pen of a sound classical scholar of at least twenty years' experience. After saying this it may be as well to remark that we are only judges of what shall or shall not appear in the columns of the JOURNAL: once they are written and published the prizes are to be awarded by an outside committee.

WE notice in the *White and Blue* that Victoria College purposes to have a grand foot ball tournament at the close of the month, and it is said that Queen's intends to send a team to compete. We have not been able to verify this statement, but there is no reason why it should not be true. We hope our enterprising foot ballers will take the matter in hand at once and make an effort to collect a good team from the first-class raw material that showed itself in the Park on University Day. And while mentioning the subject we suggest that an effort be made to organize a University team to which both Queen's and the Royal would contribute members. Separate clubs might be formed in each College, and matches between the two would give the best kind of practice. The play could be watched by the captains, and from the contestants a mixed team might be selected which would be hard to beat. The eleven or fifteen selected could find practice in either playing scratch matches with the other students or, which would be more preferable, engaging in matches with our friends across the Bay, the Cadets of the Royal Military College.

We hope the suggestion just made will not be a fruitless one, for even if the time be now considered too short to send a team to the approaching tournament, by the means we have suggested several good local matches could be played on Saturday afternoons, from which at least a certain amount

of pleasure would be derived, and a team would be gradually organized, in whose hands we would all be willing to trust the foot ball reputation of Queen's.

NO one who is conversant with what may be specially called the educational literature of the day, can have failed to notice the steadily increasing desire on both sides of the Atlantic, of offering to women the means of higher education now at the disposal of men. For many years female colleges and academies have been in working operation, and have been of incalculable benefit to women generally, and through them to us all, but there is now developing a feeling that this education is but partial and should not be considered as the highest level to be attained. It is pleaded by some that the natural faculties and intellect of women being different from that of man, it is irrational to suppose that the means now considered fit for the higher education of man should be equally fit for the higher education of woman; but to those putting the question in this way we would ask, in what way could the special capabilities of woman in intellectual pursuits be satisfactorily settled, if not experimentally as it is proposed to do, by giving her the same studies as the more fortunate other half of creation, and permitting her to find out her likings and capabilities of her own free choice. He would indeed be one fearless in the advocacy of the principles of old bachelor fogysm, who would dare to teach and maintain that

"Woman is the lesser man,"

For it is now a recognized truth (among Anglo-Saxons at least) that

"Woman is not undeveloped man
But diverse."

This feeling seems to have thoroughly permeated the authorities in Queen's, and we were glad to be able to announce at the be-

ginning of last session that all the advantages of our University Course and Degrees were thrown open to women, and it is authoritatively stated that next session when we will occupy our new buildings, among the matriculants will be many of the fairer sex. A different step, but one in the same direction, has during the past summer been taken by the Faculty of the Royal College. Having had many and various applications for admission on the part of women desiring to study medicine, they, after mature deliberation, decided that though they could not see at present a way to the satisfactory co-education of the sexes in medicine, they would as a matter of pure justice do what they could in the matter and shortly afterwards decided to establish a Female Medical College, the first of its kind in Canada, and issued a circular announcing the time and mode of its establishment. In lectures only will this be a separate College. The examinations will be the usual Spring examinations of the University, and will be those necessary to be passed by the male students in the Royal, and we cannot help saying here that the results of the first examination held under this system will be looked at with some curiosity. We wish the Medical Professors all success in the good work they have thus undertaken, and hope they will be rewarded by a full appreciation on the part of the public of the step they have taken.

MEETINGS.

FOOT BALL CLUB.

THE Annual Meeting of the Foot Ball Club was held last week. No business was transacted, except the election of officers, which resulted as follows:

Hon. President—J. F. White, B.A.

Captain—J. R. O'Reilly, '81.

Hon. Sec.-Treas.—H. B. Rathbun, '82.

Executive Committee—Messrs. McCallum, '80, Smith, '81, and Hogarth, '83.

Practice will take place every afternoon at 4 o'clock, and it is hoped that as many students as can possibly find time will put in an appearance on the foot ball field.

UNIVERSITY DAY.

THE thirty-ninth session of Queen's University was formerly opened at Convocation, on the evening of University Day. The Hall was well filled with a large and appreciative audience. The students were present in larger numbers than we have ever before seen at a Convocation meeting, and many of those arriving after the Hall had been comfortably filled doubtless rather relished the announcement that the present session, it was hoped, would be the last during which the Arts and Divinity departments would occupy the present extremely inconvenient building.

After opening exercises, by request of the students Mrs. Grant presented prizes to the successful competitors in the games of the afternoon, a full report of which is given elsewhere.

Principal Grant then introduced Prof. Watson, who, before commencing his lecture, corrected a current impression that it was upon Evolution. Such a subject was too comprehensive to admit of summary treatment. He intended merely to discuss a phase of modern thought, or limiting himself to certain points of Evolution. He intimated that he did not desire to get the audience into a corner and then lecture them upon an abstruse subject for an hour and a half or an hour and three quarters, or perhaps two hours. The lecture would be published in full in the November number of the *Canadian Monthly*; the lecture he should read would be cut down to a reasonable length. He then commenced:

Some years ago a Moderator of one of the Scottish churches said in an address that, if I remember rightly, it took five hours to deliver, and a short extract from which filled half a dozen columns of a newspaper, that Infidelity in all its forms was "coming in like a flood." By one who takes this view the age in which we have had the misfortune to be born might, in less voluminous language, be called the age of scepticism. That a very thorough sifting of traditional opinions is going on, is a fact patent to any one who thinks at all; but, that this search into the foundations of things is accurately defined when it is said that we live in an age of scepticism no one who looks at the facts in their completeness can for a moment admit.

THE CENTURIES COMPARED.

Casting one's thoughts back to a few of the representa-

tive men of the eighteenth century, and comparing them with the leaders of thought in our own day, one cannot but be struck with the presence in the one case and the absence in the other, of a narrow dogmatism or an equally narrow scepticism. However different may be the personal characteristics of the writers of last century, they seem to us, looking back upon them now, to have had a simple and superficial way of dealing with questions that we feel must be approached with the greatest deliberation and care. What could exceed the easy indifference with which David Hume proves to his own satisfaction that there is no proper foundation upon which an edifice of truth may be reared, and that God, Freedom and Immortality are therefore beyond the reach of verification. No two men could be more unlike each other than David Hume and Samuel Johnson and yet their method of thought was at bottom the same; diverse as were the conclusions to which they came. Hume was good-natured and Johnson was imperious and dictatorial but both alike were satisfied with a view of things that to us seems merely to skim the surface, or at the most to go but a very little way beneath it. The same thing may be seen in other branches of literature besides those of philosophy and morals. We find it in the superficial optimism of Pope's *Essay on Man*. In Goldsmith, whom we may take as a type of the man of letters of the century, we meet with the same general cast of thought. Goldsmith has all the simplicity and grace that charm us so much in his own *Vicar of Wakefield* but we look in vain in him for any perception of the seriousness and importance of the great questions that perplex the present age. These names have not been purposely selected to bear out a foregoing conclusion, for the same superficiality and the same simple acceptance or rejection of customary ideas will be found in other writers of the century—in Addison, Swift and Gibbon, not less than in Goldsmith, Pope and Hume. Between the names I have mentioned, and writers of our own day, there comes a group of literary men, among them Burns, Wordsworth and Shelley, forming the connecting link between the two centuries, and displaying in varying proportions the simplicity and indifference of the one, combined with the critical spirit of the other. When we come to such representatives of our own age as Carlyle, Spencer, Tennyson, Arnold and Froude we see at once that the whole aspect of things has changed, and that we have to do with men who, however they may differ from each other in temperament and in belief, are bound together by the common characteristics of intense seriousness.

UNHAPPINESS OF AN AGE OF SEARCH.

An age of search is always more or less an unhappy one. Thought must have a body of doctrine to give it definiteness, shape and consistency. If thought, as Carlyle has said, is a sort of disease at least it is disease that cannot be escaped by taking thought. To counsel a man to stop thinking, and to adopt without criticism the beliefs that satisfied the men of the past, is to go against the rational nature with which it is man's glory, if also his misery to be endowed. It is easier to believe altogether, or to disbelieve altogether—to accept some definite formula of things in "childlike faith," or to reject it in childlike unbelief, than it is to hang poised in doubt.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

It is a marked characteristic of modern thought that, while the immense accumulation of knowledge has compelled a greater division of labour than ever before, so that no man can hope to be equally at home in all branches of knowledge,—there is a not less marked tendency to combine all modes of existence in one, so as to give some sort of theory of the world as a whole. The effort to unify

knowledge is as persistent as the effort to specialize it. It is not my intention to trace out the wide and varied applications of the notion of development. I shall confine myself to a consideration of that most striking of all the tendencies of the present age, the tendency to regard the whole intellectual development of the race as the successive steps by which the conclusion has been at last reached that all real knowledge, or at least all definite knowledge, is confined to the realm of science, and must be sought for by the scientific methods of observation and experiment. A great deal of useless antagonism to the advance of science, and many bitter attacks upon theology, might have been spared had a clear view been first obtained of the topics that fall within the realm of science as distinguished from those that fall outside of it. It is difficult to say who is most to blame for the confusion of thought. I think we shall do well to blame neither the theologian nor the scientist but rather to see in the attitude of both another illustration of the extreme difficulty there is in adjusting the relations of new and old conceptions. The nebular theory, as an explanation of the way in which the worlds we know have come out of a primeval mist, is a scientific theory: it is a philosophical theory masquerading in the garments of science when it pretends to have swept away all explanations of the world that recognize the presence in nature of an Infinite Intelligence. The doctrine of evolution is a scientific theory so long as it only proposes to explain the gradual way in which all living beings have been formed by the slow accumulation of slight increments of difference, but it ceases to be scientific and becomes philosophical when it is supposed to render superfluous the existence and operation of the living God. But while it is proper to resist the false philosophy of scientific men, that is no reason for contemplating with a vague alarm, born chiefly of ignorance of its true nature, the bounding steps of science itself. The very idea of a "conflict between science and religion" is as absurd as the idea of a "conflict" between the two powers that never cross the border line of each other's territory. Religion can have nothing to fear from science, although it has much to thank it for. As the plant lives upon inorganic substances, and the animal upon the plant, so philosophy and theology take up and absorb the rich materials furnished by the sciences. For this reason I am unable to regard recent scientific theories, so far as they do not present themselves as philosophies in disguise, in any other light than as valuable aids in the comprehension of the infinite wisdom and power of God. When I am told that millions of "ages ago the earth on which I dwell existed in the form of a 'congeries of diffused nebulous atoms.'" I do not feel as if I had heard anything to shake my faith in the presence of intelligence in the universe, since the process by which the earth has come to be what it is implies the existence and operation of the name natural laws that exist and operate now, and law does not operate of itself but only intelligence wrapped up in law. And when scientific men tell me that the earth has existed, not for six thousand years as Bishop Usher supposed, but for millions of ages, so far from feeling as if I had lost anything I feel that I have greatly gained—that, just as the wonder of the universe grew upon men's minds, when for the ancient fiction that the over-arching vault of heaven was part of a closed sphere, covering in the earth as the central object there was substituted the conception of a space stretching to infinity and studded with worlds of vast dimensions, so by running back the history of our world into the illimitable past the universe has become for me wider and more spacious, and more worthy the habitation of the Ancient of Days. Nor, when I am told that the whole race of living beings, including man, is bound together by the tie of a "long descent," do I feel as if I must surrender my belief in the

providence of God; rather my conception of His wisdom and power is intensified and elevated, just as I should be compelled to attribute much higher intelligence and purpose to man were he capable of inventing machines that should go, not for a few months or years, but for millions of years, and that should have the unique power of reproducing others of their kind, infinite in variety, and gradually growing more complex, more perfect and more wonderful.

DEVELOPMENT OF HUMAN THOUGHT.

The governing idea of modern thought, as I have said, is that of evolution, development, progress. An attempt is made to see the present in the light of the past, to trace things back to the earliest state in which we are capable of knowing anything about them. And the idea of development is applied, not only or chiefly to nature and to animal life, but more especially to man in all the phases of his existence. For the idea of the progress of man is intimately bound up with the idea of his unity. Each nation has come to be regarded as but one of the family of nations that together make up the one great nation of mankind. As Christianity has given birth to a magnificent missionary organization, designed to lift up the lower races to the level of the highest, so, under the indirect impulse of the idea of man's unity, scientific thought has in our day widened its outlook so as to take in all phases of the human race. To those who regard the great achievement of modern thought as the accumulation of scientific knowledge and the application of scientific methods of research, past thought must, and does, seem mainly, a preparation for complete liberation from the unscientific methods of philosophy and theology. There are minor differences among those who take this view, but all are agreed in maintaining that all definite knowledge is the exclusive property of science. These two theories form in fact part of one general system of thought, and are much more closely linked together than their respective advocates are at all willing to admit.

LAW OF THE THREE STAGES.

The most considerable achievement of Comte is to have given a complete theory of human development, known as the "law of the three stages," which is destined to be the great instrument of social regeneration. According to this 'law' all past advances of thought were but the successive steps by which man has emancipated himself from a false theology and a barren metaphysics, and has learned to confine his attention to that which can be directly verified in experience. The human mind, with the assistance of M. Comte, has at last come to see what all along it was vaguely feeling after, that the only truly positive method of explanation is that which accounts for facts by natural laws, as the only positive realities are phenomena themselves, not gods or abstractions.

AMBIGUITY IN COMTE'S THEORY.

Comte talks of 'experience' and 'phenomena' in a way that is rather puzzling. A 'phenomena' is an 'appearance,' and we naturally contract an appearance with a reality distinct from it. Are we then to suppose that there is something behind the veil of appearances which we can never know? or are we to conclude from Comte's words that there is nothing whatever behind phenomena, and that the suggestion that there is must be charged merely to the misuse of a word? The truth seems to be that Comte was so very eager to put to route the theologian and the metaphysician that he neglected to ask himself which of these two views he really proposed to adopt. The ambiguity is cleared up by other thinkers, who, however, are in no sense followers of Comte, or in any way indebted to him. It is a curious fact that three writers,

Comte, Sir William Hamilton, and Mr. Herbert Spencer, should be ruled by the same general idea, and should help out the deficiencies of each other's theories.

SCIENCE AND RELIGION.

Long and bitter, says Mr. Spencer, has been the struggle between the representatives, of science and the representatives of religion, the former ever insisting that things must be explained from themselves alone, and the latter opposing the attempt as a degradation. The blame of this conflict is due neither to science nor to religion, but to both. Science and religion have fallen into opposite mistakes, the one trying to explain the knowable by the unknowable, the other to explain the unknowable by the knowable. What is the true lesson for us? Manifestly that the realm of the knowable must be entirely surrendered to science, and the realm of the unknowable to religion. Mr. Spencer does not propose a truce of life-long enemies in mockery, but in perfect good faith. Science may seem to have the lion's share in the spoil, but in reality religion gets all that is rightfully its due. One thing should be perfectly clear from the outline of Mr. Spencer's theory, viz.: that he is honestly anxious to effect a reconciliation between science and religion. The theologian may refuse to accept the reconciliation offered to him, but he need not therefore doubt the sincerity of Mr. Spencer's attempt to act as a mediator between science and religion. But after all the important thing for us is, not what Mr. Spencer intends to do, but what he has actually succeeded in doing. And here I think our verdict must be that his proposed reconciliation of science and religion is no reconciliation at all, but one of those compromises that consist in holding together by main force two contradictory propositions that must fly apart the moment they are left to themselves. It is impossible to harmonize the assertion that there is an absolutely mysterious, inscrutable, unimaginable and unthinkable Power—for all these epithets are applied to it—with the assertion that this Power can be known to exist; an irresistible logic compels us either to deny the existence of an inscrutable Power, or to deny its inscrutability. I have never been in Australia, but I have the testimony of those who have been there as to its existence, but if any man tells me that there is an island in the Pacific Seas which neither he nor any one else has ever seen, can I be accused of undue scepticism should I refuse to accept his imagination as a substitute for knowledge? And the case against Mr. Spencer is much stronger than this, for he not only asserts that neither he nor any one else can know the Great Reality which he yet asserts to exist, but he tells us that no one can by any possibility ever know it. For good, sterling gold, we are asked to accept an irredeemable paper money, payable at a bank in the clouds. So far we have been looking on only one side of Mr. Spencer's theory. It has another and more hopeful aspect, to which I now gladly turn. That a writer of Mr. Spencer's undoubted intellectual power should have committed himself to a theory which, taken literally, is so manifestly absurd, would be incomprehensible were it not that he reads into it more than he formulates clearly to himself. Attempting to substitute for a personal God the fiction of a perfectly inscrutable, unthinkable and unimaginable something—we know not what, he really gives meaning to what would otherwise be unmeaning, by tacitly asserting that God is knowable and known. In the same breath Mr. Spencer tells us that the Great Reality is unknowable, and that it is manifested to us through all existence. Now if he would only bring together these two independent statements—first, that there is a Being higher than all finite existence, and, secondly, that this Being is manifested to us in all existence—Mr. Spencer might be led to see

that, when he pronounces this Being to be inscrutable, he is false to his own better thoughts.

BEGINNING OF RELIGION.

In our every day mood we are occupied with the things that immediately present themselves to our senses—with what we see and hear and taste and handle, or we are engaged in shaping things into new forms, constructing a house, or a steam engine, or a book. There is another mood of which we have all had experience, in which we turn away from all this detail, and we say to ourselves, "All is one," and these things I see around me are but 'parts of one stupendous whole;' all finite things are in incessant fluctuation, transition and metamorphosis; even the 'so solid-seeming earth' has gone through many changes, and is moving to an unknown doom. Successive generations of animals and of men are ever appearing and vanishing like forest leaves, and yet, through all this busy growth and decay, there is something that is unchanged and unchangeable. Thus there arises in us a deep and solemn emotion, born of the contrast of the finite and the infinite, the transitory and the eternal—an emotion that informs the noblest, if also the saddest, verses of the poets, and that lies at the birth of religion in all its forms and modes. Here in fact we have the first vague, shadowy and undefined conception of God. But observe that our attitude is mainly negative. The supreme, we say to ourselves, is *not* any or all of these finite things that we see, and hear, and touch, but something altogether higher. He does not pass away, but remains for ever.

SPENCER'S UNKNOWABLE—THE INITIAL STAGE OF RELIGION.

Mr. Spencer separates the finite and the infinite, the known and the unknown. The infinite he conceives as *shew-bow* Yonder, a vague, illimitable something which eludes the grasp of definite thought, and which, just because of its indefiniteness and impalpability, affords free play to the imaginative and emotional nature. And undoubtedly there is something fascinating in this conception. But it is not the be-all and end-all of religion, but only its initial state. As inevitably as say to ourselves, 'The unknowable is,' there arises the question, 'But *what* is it?' There is no way of escaping the dilemma either of positively conceiving the Infinite, or of confessing that imagination has outrun reality. That reality which the intellect cannot at all comprehend, the imagination will soon let drop. A God that is not known is for us no God.

His who is ignorantly worshipped will after a time cease to be worshipped at all. To tell us that the unity of all existence is for ever inscrutable is to prepare the way for the rejection of all belief in the divine. But, as a matter of fact, while Mr. Spencer and his followers proclaim the inscrutability of the infinite with their mouths, in their hearts they confess that He is "not far from any one of us." For they tell us that He is "manifested to us in all existence," and that which is so "manifested" cannot be unknown, much less unknowable.

RELATIONS OF SCIENTIFIC AND RELIGIOUS DEVELOPMENT.

These considerations lead to a truer conception of the intellectual development of man than is to be found either in Comte or in Spencer. Against the former we must deny that the development of religion was a purely negative process, in which the belief in the divine was gradually refined away, until it vanished into nothing; as against the latter, we must deny that the sole residuum of religious progress is the consciousness of an indefinable and unthinkable reality. Science and religion are inseparable strands of thought that have been intertwined from the dawn of reason. The advance of religion and the advance

of science are really phases of one great movement of thought. The one has gained nothing that has not been equally a gain of the other. As that scientific wonder which urges men on to the conquest of fresh fields of knowledge can never die away so long as man is man, so religion must continue to seek for ever worthier and nobler conceptions of God. Thus harmony is introduced into our view of the whole process of spiritual advance, and thus also we get rid of the fretful pessimism at present in fashion, as well as of its counterpart.

"The barren optimistic sophistries
Of comfortable moles—"

the one springing from a selfish concentration on one's own petty pains, and the other from an equally selfish counting up of one's immediate pleasures, and we learn to sympathize with that large optimism of the purest and highest minds of all ages, which, without turning away in indifference from the wretchedness and the evil of the world, contemplates all things under the form of eternity, and rests in the indestructible faith of

"One God, one law, one element,
And one far-off divine event,
To which the whole creation moves."

ANNUAL GAMES.

"I ONLY hope it will be a fine day to-morrow," was the oft repeated exclamation of many a student on Wednesday afternoon, and the hope was not vain: for on University Day, 1879, that fickle and wayward old monarch, the weather-king, was in one of his mildest and most gracious moods. And 'twas well he was so, otherwise the Athletic Sports of 1879 would not have passed off so successfully as they did. The main cause why the sports were more interesting this year than last is due, we believe, to the suggestion made last session that the committee of management should be appointed in the Spring; and thus leave plenty of time to make deliberate and complete arrangements, instead of the impromptu and hastily conceived plans on which they were heretofore conducted. This is a precedent which we hope will hereafter always be followed. Another good move, and one which is much to the credit of the committee, was the inviting of the Medical and Military students, to take part in the contests, thus creating a friendly spirit of emulation among the three institutions, and also showing that there is a growing desire that the Medical and Arts students should be on as harmonious and cordial terms as becomes those who, if they belong to different colleges, are under the same University. And we hope it will not be the last time that the disciples of Minerva, Esculapius and Mars will be seen competing on the same grassy sward for the praises and laurels of their fellows. The events were advertised to begin at one o'clock, but it was not until half an hour or so later that the bell was rung for the first contest—putting the 20 lb. shot. In this about a dozen brawny Milos entered the arena, and all made exceedingly good throwing, but the first throws of Pratt of '83, and Young of '82, of 29 feet and 28 ft. 10 in. respectively, were never exceeded. These "puts" are exceptionally good, and would do credit to professional athletes. The next on the list were throwing the light and heavy hammers, of

12 and 18 lbs. respectively. These two events showed the muscle of the men to great advantage, and each good throw was met with applause. But we think in such events as these, two trials at the most are quite enough to give a fair chance to anyone; and they are apt to become wearisome if prolonged for too great a time. Then came the jumping. The running high jump was won by Hutcherson, who, though he does not rise very high, makes as pretty a jump as we have ever seen. By this time a dense mist had arisen, but it did not interfere to any extent with the competitions. In the high jump with pole, the exhibitions by Young, '82, and Rutherford of the Royal College, were, to the uninitiated, something marvellous, and a young lady was heard to observe that if they had gone a little higher they would have been lost to view in the mist. The 440 yds. dash (open) was won by Cadet Joly in very good time, Sargt. Fairbanks being a good second. In the two mile walk five started—H. Young, Hay and McArthur, of the Arts, and Rutherford and Dickson representing the Medicals. The course was four times round the large ring. On the first round Young dropped out, but the other four kept in a bunch throughout the whole distance, first one creeping ahead then another. At the last hundred yards Hay was leading by about two yards, but owing to the thickness and shouting of the crowd, he got flurried and slackened his pace; when within 20 yards of the flag Rutherford quickly passed him and went in first in 18 min. and 30 sec., Dickson third, and McArthur a very good fourth. And now came the event of the day—the mile race. Three men came up to the scratch, Hutcherson the winner of last year, Shaw, '83, and Grange of the Royal. On the first half mile Hutcherson was leading the others by about three yards, but all were evidently keeping their strength and wind for the final spurt. On the second round Shaw worked to the front and kept there until within 200 yards from the goal when Hutcherson made a spurt and came up even with him. Then began a splendid run for first place. The excitement among the spectators at this period was very great and the shouting was deafening, each man having his supporters. The two kept well together until within 50 yards of the winning post when Shaw, for some unaccountable reason, suddenly stopped running altogether, thus allowing Hutcherson to go in an easy winner in 5 min. and 2 sec. The 100 yds. dash which is always an interesting event to the spectators, was the next thing on the programme, and the silver cup was won by Mowat, after a tough struggle, in two straight heats. Spankie, '82, was second. The tug of war was the last event of the day, but not by any means the least. The first pull was between the seniors and juniors. The senior team were Duff, McArthur, Snook and McMillan, but Langill, McTavish, Murray and Smith proved too much for them, and with a long pull, and a strong pull and a pull together, they brought the moral philosophers over the scratch in about 20 seconds. The cheeky Sophs and Freshies then took hold of the rope, and after a long

and tough struggle the verdants were induced to come over the board, but they did so in a very reluctant manner. The two next pulls were between the Medicals and Cadets, and the Arts and Cadets, and the sons of Mars proved best in both. Though not so heavy as the students these gentlemen show that they are well practiced in "tugs," as well as the arts of war.

This finished the programme, and the best meeting the Athletic Association of Queen's University has ever had was brought to a close in Convocation Hall, where the prizes in the several events were graciously presented by Mrs. Grant.

Putting the Stone—Pictures of the Marquis and Princess, A. A. Pratt, 29 feet; 2. Inkstand, 28 ft. 10 inches.

Throwing Heavy Hammer—1. Opera glass, J. McAnley, 64 ft. 9 in.; 2. pocket book, A. McCarthy, 57 ft. 11 in.

Throwing Light Hammer—Ink stand, 1. John Young, 79 ft. 6 in.; 2. Paul Langill, 77 ft.

Standing Long Jump—1. John Young, 10 ft. 4 in., meerscham pipe and pouch; 2. C. Empey, 10 ft. 2½ in., pocket book.

Hop, Step and Jump—1. A. A. Pratt, 35 ft. 9 in., silver mounted revolver; 2. G. McGee, 34 ft. 2½ in., autograph album.

Running Long Jump—A. A. Pratt, 16 ft. 6½ in., a gold locket; 2. John Young, 15 ft. 6½ in., gold pencil.

Running High Jump—1. John Hutcherson, 4 ft. 4 in., student's alarm clock; 2. John Moore, 4 ft. 2 in., gold studs.

Jumping with Pole—1. John Young, 8 ft. 1 in., gold pen and holder; 2. Mr. Rutherford, 7 ft. 6 in., draught board. 440 Yards dash—1. Cadet Joly, microscope; 2. Cadet Fairbank stereoscope. Time, one minute.

Two Mile Walk—1. Mr. Rutherford, dressing case; 2. John Hay, gold pen. Time, 10 min. 13 sec.

Mile Race—1. James Hutcherson, Rogers' statuery, "Rip Van-Winkle"; 2. Mr. Shaw, album. Time, 5 min.

Three-legged Race, 100 yards—1. Langill & Young, silver fruit-knives; 2. McArthur & McMillan, canes.

100 Yards Dash—1. H. M. Mowat, silver goblet; W. Spankie, gentleman's companion.

Graduates' Race, 100 Yards—1. M. McKay, B.A., barrel of apples; 2. D. Givens, B.A., Tennyson's poems.

Tug-of-War.—Prizes equal—Junior team—Messrs. A. McTavish, J. Murray, J. Smith and Paul Langill. Sophomore team—Messrs. Hay, Young, McLeod and McLaren.

ROYAL COLLEGE.

THE new session in the Medical School has started under very favorable auspices. Very few of the old faces are missing and most of these, we believe, will yet be amongst us. The large number of new "disciples of Æsculapius" proves that the Royal College is not only holding its own but is creeping up to other Canadian institutions of a similar kind. The present Freshmen Class is the largest that has entered for years and is but the symbol of a still greater increase.

Besides the regular students we welcome a number of Specialists attracted by the excellence of the instruction in the various branches which they wish to study. We have not the least doubt that many of these lured on by the interesting nature of the work will overcome their

dread of our Upper Chamber and ultimately join our ranks.

Though on account of the probable removal next session no extensive alterations have been made in the College building, many improvements are now noticeable. Our waiting room has been enlarged, the old partition running across it has accepted the hints given last winter, and quietly disappeared without testing again the quality of our shoe leather. A Reading Room has been fitted up and to it the Professors have kindly offered to contribute the various Medical publications of the day. The classrooms have received all needed repairs, while the—but only the initiated are allowed to penetrate further into the secret chambers of a Medical School, so here we must pause.

During the vacation our Faculty with that spirit of progress which has always characterized their actions have determined to open a Woman's Medical College. As this is a new departure in Canada they will doubtless have to bear the sneers and slurs of a few old fogies who "lag superfluous on the stage," but that the intelligent verdict of the people will support them is beyond a doubt. The success of their plan is already assured by the number of applicants for admittance, showing not only the need of such an institution, but also the alertness of the ladies to seize the first opening offered them in this branch of study. May the new venture receive the hearty support which it so richly merits. The only ground of complaint which we, as students, can suggest is that the ladies cannot behave themselves well enough to take their classes with us. The fault must be theirs for *our good conduct* is proverbial.

The following is a list of the Freshmen in Medicine:

A. B. Cornell,	W. Hall,
Chas. Fry,	A. P. Knight, M.A.,
C. G. McCammon,	J. Stirling,
L. Davis,	T. G. Wade,
R. W. Garrett, B.A.,	J. Hayward,
W. G. Anglin,	H. Roach,
G. S. McGhie,	C. Clancy,
F. G. Kidd,	Samuel Kirk,
D. Campbell,	W. H. Godwin,
W. J. Young,	W. H. Hunter,
W. Harrington,	E. Keegan,
A. J. Grange,	J. Henstridge,

J. B. Dowling.

Boo, Hoo.—The sympathy of the public generally, and of the ladies in particular, is humbly requested for that poor, poor Freshman whose eyes were suffused with the briny on account of the eloquence of the Professor between the hours of four and five on Tuesday afternoon.

CAN'T somebody in this inventive age suggest a means of manufacturing an extra hour in the day. Our Professor of Surgery will feel greatly obliged if supplied therewith as he feels decidedly in need of it.

Why he preferred the study of medicine to painting: The mistakes of the painter are glaringly apparent; but those of the physician are buried.

SCIENTIFIC JOTTINGS.

It has been said that an educated man should know something about every subject and everything about some subject. By properly restricting the meanings of the terms *something* and *some* this may become possible, but even then a man may think that he knows everything about some subject upon one day and find himself at fault upon the next. Particularly in experimental subjects is this the case, for there indeed knowledge increases in amount so rapidly that like in some Alpine snow storm one must keep in continual motion to prevent himself from being buried in the drift. A couple of years ago a new metal called Gallium was added to the list of chemical elements. Shortly after this we heard of another new metal to which was given the name Davyium, after which we have Phosphium and Decium. Whether these latter are bona fide elements or not is not as yet established very satisfactorily, but there seems to be no doubt about the former. Within the past year two more elements have been added to an already long list, and one is inclined to ask 'where is this to stop?' Some few years ago we had 63 elements; then the number went up to 64, 65, 66, until at the present time it stands in the vicinity of 68 or 69. The two recently discovered metals are *Scandium* and *Norvegium*. Scandium was discovered in the early part of the year by M. Nilson, and is particularly interesting from the fact that its existence had been predicted by Mendeleeff.

It seemed a wonderful feat when Leverrier and Adams predicted the existence of an unknown planet and pointed out, to within two degrees, the place where it was to be found; but what shall we say to the prediction of the existence of a metallic element in chemistry which possesses in almost every respect the predicted properties.

Mendeleeff named his unknown metal *ekabor* and gave it an atomic weight of 44; that of scandium is actually 45. To ekabor was given one stable oxide which should be a sesquioxide. Scandium has only one oxide which is a sesquioxide. Ekabor was to be less basic than magnesia; scandium is so. The salts of ekabor were to be colorless and were to give gelatinous precipitates; Scandium satisfies these conditions. The oxide of ekabor was to be infusible and to have a specific gravity of 3.5.

The oxide of scandium is insoluble and has actually a specific weight of 3.8.

These coincidences, and many more that might be mentioned, are simply remarkable, and they almost incline one to place chemistry among the exact sciences were it not that the principles that enter into the prediction of the existence of a metal are not the same in kind as those which lead to the discovery of a new planet.

The very prediction of Mendeleeff's presupposes to a certain extent some relation existing between the elements, and during the past year two, out of many attempts to trace this relation, are significant.

Mr. Lockyer working with the spectroscope has given, at least, plausible reasons for believing that some intimate relation exists between Hydrogen, Calcium, Magnesium and some other elements; and the Meyers have just recently succeeded, in as far as we can see at present, in decomposing Chlorine and in showing it to be a compound of some other body with oxygen.

We have thus two opposite tendencies at work, one endeavoring to complicate matters by increasing the number of chemical elements; the other aiming at simplification by showing the possibility or rather plausibility of the theory that the elements may be after all but modifications of one common *ground-stuff*.

D.

COLLEGE WORLD.

FROM a glance at the various papers we see that all the Colleges are again in a state of activity, some indeed have been in full swing for nearly two months. Many are engaged at foot-ball, more at boat-racing, some talk of study, a few dabble into a little of everything, but all have had a greater or less "trial of strength," or as it is sometimes called, "rush." 'Tis now, the beginning of the College Session, that the Sophomore becomes jealous of the brawny muscle of the verdant Freshie and endeavors to obtain the supremacy. The whole performance is extremely laughable—to the onlooker—as the following clipping from the *Yale News* will prove:—

"The Sophomores were much more poorly represented than the Freshmen. The rush lasted fully twenty minutes and was stopped then by the intervention of the Seniors. The result was doubtful, but it was generally conceded that the Freshmen had rather the better of the pushing. One of the five Chinese members of the class, after getting the assurance that his queue would not be pulled, sailed in and covered himself with glory. In the wrestling which followed the Sophomores got two out of three falls. The sidewalk skirmishing on the way home was extremely spirited and highly amusing to the spectators. One man had his coat split in two; another had been stripped to the waist, with the exception of an arm of a wrapper which was tied about his neck, and all were more or less tattered and dishevelled."

The same paper also gives an account of an evening meeting between the two lower classes of the Scientific School:

"At the Orange street lot '81 gained both rushes, but only by very hard fighting, as '82 was very plucky. In heavy-weight wrestling '81 won two out of three falls, but there was no fall in the round of light-weights. After the wrestling was finished the two classes began to relieve one another of superfluous clothing, and '82 was left all tattered and torn, shirtless and hatless, some two or three having only their shoes and stockings left. During the rush a Freshie was heard to apologize to a Junior for handling him roughly, and in the shirting affray some Juniors were seen trying to take the skin from a Freshman who had lost his shirt. One Freshman was hurt rather badly by trying to break a curbstone with his head, but the rest escaped with but a few bruises, and the only thing that gave evidence the next day of there having been a rush was the large number of flunks made in the morning recitations."

At Amherst peace reigns between the two classes because the Sophomores last year pledged themselves not to engage in any more class quarrels if a suspended number of their class should be reinstated.

In contrast to this comes the report from Dartmouth that the lower classmen have just had the first big cane rush in several years, the Sophs. finally securing the cane.

At Princeton the authorities put a stop to the usual "rush" and substituted a tug of war, which was not a success, as the rope broke, and both sides claimed the victory.

At Bates College, Maine, the 2nd year men carried off the rope in the annual "rope pull." This latter means of testing strength, by the way, seems more civilized than the "cane rushing, etc." It seems strange too that nowhere do we read or hear of a test of mental vigor which would indeed be more becoming to students of any seat of learning.

The Freshmen classes as reported from all quarters are above the average, in numbers at least. Howard has 209, Yale 228, Cornell 125, Princeton 140, Wesleyan 60, among whom are two women; while Columbia, Amherst and Victoria have this year the largest classes on record.

The new class at Pennsylvania University contains a negro, who is said to be the first of his race that has ever entered that ancient institution.

TORONTO UNIVERSITY has at last sent out a paper, *The White and Blue*, to represent its views. From it we learn that at that University a Sketching Club is added to the list of College associations, which we think is a capital idea.

MICHIGAN UNIVERSITY has established a professorship of the "Science and Art of Teaching."

At Harvard a Professor of Chinese has been appointed.

HENRY HOW, D.C.L., Professor of Chemistry, &c., of King's College, Windsor, Nova Scotia, died on Sunday, the 28th Sept., whose obituary will probably appear in the next number of the *Record*.

OXFORD is to have two new halls for women. One, Somerville Hall, is for students of all denominations. The other, Lady Margaret Hall, is especially for adherents of the Anglican Church, and will be opened this month; Miss Wordsworth, niece of the Bishop of Lincoln, is to be its Lady Principal.

A COLLEGE is in course of erection near Shanghai, and is to accommodate 200 Chinese students.

At the Military College, Kingston, Mr. Duval has been appointed Professor of French, which has formerly been taught together with German by Rev. Prof. Ferguson, of Queen's, who will no doubt be greatly relieved by the appointment. Dr. H. Bayne, a graduate of Dalhousie, occupies the chair of Chemistry, &c.

Fred. Jarvis, of Ottawa, has won the Gilchrist Scholarship which entitles him to £100 sterling for three years in the University of London.

PERSONAL.

HARRY EVANS, M.D., who settled down in Yarker has removed to Picton where he will no doubt render himself a popular physician.

A. M. GIBSON, M.A., '74 has successfully passed his examination for Licentiate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Edinburgh.

W. MORRIS and A. C. MORRIS, who attended Queen's last session, purpose completing their course at Toronto University. Although we are sorry they have gone back on us still we wish them a successful course.

W. W. DALY passed his examinations this fall and returned to Napanee to pursue the study of law. We, however, hope to see him back in the spring to receive his sheep skin. He will be sadly missed by the Glee Club this winter.

The Glee Club will this year greatly miss the services of F. C. Heath, B.A., '78. He has resigned his position in the Collegiate Institute here, to accept that of Commercial Master in Stanstead Wesleyan College. Fred has our best wishes for success in his new position.

N. B. GILLIES, M.D., ('71) has returned from England where he has been for more than a year taking advantage of the best hospitals in London. His career was a most brilliant one, having successfully passed the examination prescribed for Licentiates of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons, he has now the satisfaction of being enrolled amongst the distinguished Physicians that are to be found on that list. He also received in Dublin a flattering Diploma in Oostetrics. The genial Doctor is again practising his profession in Chesley where he is rapidly building up an extensive and lucrative practice.

A. A. MACKENZIE, B.A., B.Sc., '77, has left for Scotland for the purpose of finishing his Theological studies in Glasgow University. We will miss in Mr. Mackenzie one of the best and most frequent contributors to our columns. "Prowler's" amusing descriptions of college life and doings were always eagerly read by both the students themselves and ordinary people, but he has promised to continue his philanthropic efforts on our behalf as our own correspondent at Glasgow.

T. A. ELLIOTT, '79, is studying law in the office of Mr. Deacon, Brockville. If Mr. Elliott displays as much ability in other courts of justice as he did in the Concursus Iniquitatis, we may expect soon to hear of him as His Honor.

GEO. CLANTON, B.A., '79, having completed his studies, has entered in partnership with Mr. T. H. McGuire, M.A., '79, of this city, for the practice of law. We wish the new firm success.

ARCHIBALD C. FAIRBANK, M.D., '71, of Minneapolis, was, last August, united in the holy bonds of matrimony to Miss Sacket, daughter of General Sacket, of Cape Vincent. We offer our congratulations. Better late than never.

R. W. SHANNON, M.A., '71, on the occasion of his leaving for Toronto, to enter the law office of McMichael, Hoskin, and Ogden, was presented by the congregation of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, of this city, with a handsome testimonial in recognition of his services as organist for the past two or three years.

MATTHEW McKAY, B.A., '79, is administering to the intellectual wants of the beighted young of Garden Island.

FINLAY McLENNAN, B.A., '79, is now at St. Joseph's Island, near Sault Ste. Marie, where we are glad to hear that his health which had so declined so much toward the close of last session, is gradually improving.

H. A. ASSELSTINE, B.A., '76, has during the summer been "instructing the young idea how to shoot" in Gananoque, but we hear he is once more to enliven Kingston by his presence by becoming a student in Medicine.

DE NOBIS NOBILIBUS.

"HALLOA! Got back?"
"YES. Have You?"

SUBSCRIBE.

FORTY Freshmen.

Foot Ball practice every afternoon at 4 o'clock.

Last year in the old Halls. Thank goodness.

CONCURSUS Iniquitatis has already sat on a Freshman.

We don't want to vouch for the truth of it, but it is said that a couple of Freshies were about an hour late for their supper on University Day, and an investigation showed that they had become separated from the crowd when the games were over, and in trying to find their way out of the park through the dense fog, they struck the outer circle of the walks and followed it, and not till they had gone round it three or four times did they notice that they were travelling "through a circle that ever returneth in to the self same spot." And even then they would have been in a fix had it not been for a small boy and the street lamps.

PROPOS of small boys. When our efficient time-keeper on the day of the games was getting rather impatient at

the tardiness of some of the competitors in preparing for one of the races, and gave his warning bell rather a more vigorous ring than usual, his ardor was slightly dampened by a small boy calling out that he "would take two quarts."

The size of the majority of our Freshmen would tempt a sarcastic Soph to give them a hint to go toward the setting sun. However we doubt not but they have been developing the mental at the expense of the physical.

We hope all the students in connection with Queen's who have not yet done so will take into serious consideration the writing of a composition to compete for the prize which we offer. We would feel obliged to any who can let us have their productions at an early day.

CLASSES opened with a good attendance on Monday, the 13th Oct.

THE Calendar for '79-'80, issued during the Summer, reflects much credit on both the compiler and the publisher. It was printed at the *British Whig* office.

SOME 15 applicants were "plucked" at the Matriculation Examinations which speaks well for the standard of the College. Some 25 passed, which speaks well for themselves.

AT Dartmouth the President suggested that the students should volunteer to work on the improving of the park, under the supervision of some of the professors. To which 9-10ths of the students agreed. If the Principal would make some such suggestion to our boys we doubt not but they would at once pull off their coats and with "mortarboard" in hand rush the new building up in no time.

We are glad to see so many of the Medicals joining in this year with the Arts in the annual games. Through some misapprehension none of the Committee of Management were chosen from the Medical College, this, however we hope will be the last occasion on which such an omission could be made.

A LATE comer to the games on the 16th finding on his arrival that a great deal of waiting was in progress asked a distinguished legal graduate, who was on hand to see the fun, what cause there was for delay. "I don't know," replied he, "but when I was at the starting point the time-keeper was trying to discover the time by his watch, and if they wait for that, it will be midnight before the race is won."

"It was time the hawes were ripe,
We plucked them as we passed."

So we murmured as we gently wandered towards a hawthorn bush, one fine afternoon a few days ago, but while glancing around to see if the owner was anywhere near, we saw a form clamber down from the fence where an investigation with the character of the fruit had been in progress, and as he passed us with loaded pockets we heard him remarking, "The owner of this hawthorn bush must rank these pockets full among his emblements as they form part of his way going crops." We wonder if that man was a law student.

A SPECIAL meeting of the Foot Ball Club was called to consider the invitation from the Victoria University F. B. C. to attend their tournament to be held this week. The general opinion was that owing to the want of practice and shortness of time for preparation, the club could hardly do justice to themselves by accepting the invitation.

AN invitation was received on Monday from the Hon. Secy. of McGill College Athletic Association to send

dawn members of our Association to take part in the athletic sports of that institution which were held on Tuesday. As none of the members seemed willing to go no action could be taken.

The Principal delivered an interesting address on Thursday evening at the "Welcome" meeting of the Y. M. C. A. Convention.

STUDENTS, remember your friends are our advertisers.

The Professor of Metaphysics does not seem to be well acquainted with the Sophomore class, as we remember his saying in his lecture on University Day that "no man can hope to be equally at home in all branches of knowledge." The indignation resulting may account for the interruptions during the latter part of the evening.

The work on the new building, the corner stone of which was laid since our last issue has progressed very rapidly, and it will soon be roofed in. It presents a very imposing appearance and will be one of the city's ornaments.

A STUDENT says that the only change he notices about College since he left in the Spring is a massive building in lieu of the vacancy which heretofore existed in rear of the College.

Well! Well!

EXCHANGES.

IT is with no small amount of pleasure that we once more greet our "brothers in affliction," the exchanges, but nevertheless, we feel that our five months abstinence from the slinging of Editorial Ink has slightly rusted us.

AMONG the pile that greets us, we note several new arrivals, prominent among them *The White and Blue* from Toronto, a weekly paper published under the auspices of University College Literary and Scientific Society. We like its tone; the present number is largely an introductory one, but judging from appearances we predict for it a good standing among what we may call the purely College papers, to distinguish them from those poor fourth class magazines known as College Literatures. We are glad to see the columns devoted to "news items" are well filled.

NEXT comes our older friend, the *Portfolio*. Though only one year old the *Portfolio* is commencing to show the attributes of a well-established College paper. We notice two changes both in our opinion an improvement, the first is an increase in size, the second is an increase in the number of proprietors. Instead of as formerly being run by the Juniors and Seniors only, it is now the property of all the students in the College, and its board of management has been increased. We think that the two ladies who had the management last year will testify that the present number of editresses is none too large for the work to be done.

WHEN reading the *King's College Record*, from Windsor, Nova Scotia, we must frankly confess we were surprised at the improvement. To be sure there was great room for improvement, but nevertheless its editors are not the less to be congratulated. We would like to speak of some ideas we saw therein, but as we are this issue merely greeting our exchanges, we forbear.

ANOTHER welcome face, *The Richmond College Messenger*, and with good matter inside of its cover, though this must not be considered unusual. We believe one reason why we find the *Messenger* so readable is because it very rarely contains anything like the bombastic prizes essays that so often disfigure the pages of some of our otherwise good

exchanges. Not that we must be considered averse to prize essays, it is the particular kind of prize essays that we don't like.

HALLO! a namesake, the *College Journal*. Friend beware and remember Alexander's advice to a namesake in his army. We, however, are glad to meet you and hope our acquaintance will improve in time.

The *Hamilton Quarterly* looks rather blue this issue. This is perhaps due to the cover. We almost think we would have liked it better, had that first article been left out. We were a little softened when we saw it said that the writer was aged 16, and remembered that the *Quarterly* was from a Collegiate Institute.

ANOTHER old friend, the *Columbia Spectator*, must be greeted and then for lack of further time we must stop.

Now who is there who after reading the above remarks could say that the milk of human kindness ever sours in the breast of an exchange editor.

"If such there be,
Go mark him well, etc.

We refer to Scott as our authority for the rest, and merely suggest that it takes a certain amount of rubbing to sharpen up any ordinary man's temper.

COMIC CLIPPINGS.

ONE of the "fair ones" boasts that her lover in the junior class is telescopic. She can draw him out, see through him, and then shut him up.—*Ex.*

"I CAN'T recite that lesson, Professor; am not prepared." "Really sir, I did not suppose you would let a little thing like that bother you."—*Ex.*

"Is there any danger, Professor, of my disturbing the magnetic currents if I examine that compass too closely?" "No, sir, brass has no effect whatever upon them."—*Ex.*

DEAN STANLEY was not equal to his opportunities when he performed the marriage ceremonies for Professor Tyndall. He should have asked the groom: "Do you take this anthropoid to be your co-ordinate, to love with your nerve centres, to cherish with your whole cellular tissue, until a final molecular disturbance shall resolve its organism into its primitive atoms?"—*Cin. Commercial.*

A PHYSICIAN has discovered yellow fever germs in ice. The safest way is to boil your ice before using it. This kills the germs.—*N. Y. World.*

"May I ask what that is?" said an unsophisticated freshman to a senior who is toying with a corkscrew. "That—that is the key to Bliss," replied the bacchanalian senior.—*Bates Student.*

HE handed her one of his poetic effusions. She read it with a pleased expression on her face, and as she handed it back said, rapturously, "There is more truth than poetry in it." And yet he is continually vexing himself to know whether she intended a compliment or not.—*Beacon.*

THE mother of a Harvard student, disgusted with the fewness of his letters home, had a package of cards printed:

I AM WELL.

[Sign here].....

These she sent with a request to sign and mail occasionally in stamped envelopes provided.—*Rochester Campus.*

The dairy-maid pensively milked the goat,
And, pouting, she paused to mutter,
"I wish you brute, you would turn to milk,"
And the animal turned to butt her.